

Conflicts of Interest Policy

Document Control

Date	Revision amendment details	By whom
Mar 2019	Review and recommendation for adoption	Finance Committee
Jul 2019	Adopted by TEFAT Board	Trustees
June 2021	Reviewed and updated	FD
July 2021	Revisions adopted by TEFAT Board	Trustees
July 2023	Next review date	

Table of Contents

Elliot Foundation Academies Trust Values	3
Related policies and documents	4
Definitions	5
Elliot Foundation Academies Trust Vision and Values	6
Policy statement and objectives	7
Scope and principles	7
Legal Framework	8
What are conflicts of interest?	8
Identifying conflicts of interest	8
Interests that will be declared	8
Articles of association	9
Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body benefits	9
Conflicts of loyalty	10
Declaring interests	10
Removing conflicts of interest	11
Withdrawing from decision-making	12
Records of proceedings	13
Monitoring conflicts of interest	14
ESFA Reporting	14
Seven Principles of Public Life	14

Elliot Foundation Academies Trust Values

1. Put children first

- a. We trust and value your professionalism
- b. We share the responsibility for the learning and welfare of all of our children
- c. Our purpose is to improve the lives of children

2. Be safe

- a. Don't assume that someone else will do it
- b. Look after yourself, your colleagues and all children
- c. We are all responsible for each other's safety and well being
- d. Discuss any concerns with an appropriate member of staff

3. Be kind & respect all

- a. People are allowed to be different as are you
- b. Kindness creates the positive environment we all need to flourish
- c. This kindness should extend to ourselves as well as to others

4. Be open

- a. If you can see a better way, suggest it
- b. If someone else suggests a better way to you, consider it
- c. We exist to nurture innovators and support those who take informed risks in the interests of children

5. Forgive

- a. We all make mistakes
- b. Admit them, learn from them and move on

6. Make a difference

- a. Making the world a better place starts with you
- b. Model the behaviour that you would like to see from others

Related policies and documents

- Procurement Policy
- Gifts and Hospitality Policy
- Register of Interests Form

Definitions

- Where the word 'Trust' is used in this document it refers to The Elliot Foundation Academies Trust.
- Where the term 'Finance Committee' is used in this document it refers to the Finance sub-committee of The Elliot Foundation Academies Trust board

1. Policy statement and objectives

- 1.1. The Elliot Foundation Academies Trust does not ask employees to fill out a Code of Conduct declaration annually, as many organisations do. It is however expected that all staff would be willing to sign one, and should always uphold the values inherent in such a declaration, namely:
- That all staff will work towards achieving the objectives of the Trust;
 - That all decisions taken over expenditure are based on achieving value for money for the Trust and should not be diverted by considerations over personal enrichment;
 - That no actions are taken that might bring the Trust into disrepute.
- 1.2. It is also vital that senior staff are aware of any potentially conflicting business interests that may bias an important decision. Should anyone with influence over a decision realise that they have a potential conflict of interest, they should declare it immediately, and excuse themselves from the final decision. To minimise risk of conflicts going unnoticed each Board member and governor is requested to fill out a Register of Business Interests Form annually. Board members, governors and Senior Management Team members are also asked, as part of the accounts process, to fill out a Related Party Transaction form detailing any transactions in year carried out between themselves, or any organisation they have significant influence over, and the Elliot Foundation Academies Trust. Any such major transactions may need disclosure in our accounts.
- 1.3. Conflicts of interest should not only be considered in relation to financial transactions. In all situations whereby the personal relationship between parties may be perceived as exerting influence on any decision then this must be declared and one party must be excused from the decision making process, although they can still advise. For example this would be the case where two people in a relationship work together and one would normally complete the appraisal process for the other. In that situation a third party without that conflict of interest should replace the line manager for this process.

2. Principles

- 2.1. This is a Trust wide policy, approved by the Finance Committee on behalf of the Board of Trustees. It applies to everyone who has the power to make decisions on behalf of an academy, or the Trust as a whole.
- 2.2. The main principle is that all decisions, especially those with financial consequences, are made with the best interests of the pupils at heart. All

parties to any decision should declare any conflicts of interest, be they actual or perceived, so that all decision making is open and transparent.



3. Legal Framework

- 3.1. This policy has due regard to statutory legislation, including but not limited to, the following:
 - Companies Act 2006
- 3.2. This policy also has due regard to guidance, including but not limited to, the following:
 - Charity Commission 'Conflicts of Interest: a guide for charity trustees' 2014
 - DfE 'Governance handbook' 2017

4. What are conflicts of interest?

- 4.1. For the purpose of this policy, "conflicts of interest" are any situation where a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body's personal interests or loyalties could, or could be seen to, prevent the individual from making a decision in the best interests of the academy.

5. Identifying conflicts of interest

- 5.1. The Trust expects members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body/Trust Operations Group/Senior Leadership Team (SLT) to be able to identify any conflicts of interest at an early stage.
- 5.2. Individual members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body/SLT who fail to identify and declare any conflicts of interest, will also fail to comply with their personal legal responsibility to avoid conflicts of interest and act only in the best interest of the Trust and its pupils.
- 5.3. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body/SLT will ensure that any conflicts of interest do not prevent them from making a decision that would be only in the best interests of the Trust and its pupils.

6. Interests that will be declared

6.1. Members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body/SLT will declare the following interests:

- Holding another public office
- Being an employee, director, advisor or partner of another business or organisation
- Pursuing a business opportunity
- Being a member of a club, society or association
- Having a professional or legal obligation to someone else
- Having a beneficial interest in a trust
- Owning or occupying a piece of land
- Owning shares or some other investment or asset
- Having received a gift, hospitality, or other benefit from someone/an organisation
- Owing a debt to someone/an organisation
- Holding or expressing strong political or personal views that may indicate prejudice or predetermination for or against a person or issue
- Being a spouse, partner, relative or close friend of someone who has one of these interests

7. Articles of association

7.1. Any member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body who has, or can have, a direct or indirect personal interest which could conflict with their duties, will declare that interest to the rest of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body as soon as he/she becomes aware of it.

8. Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body benefits

- 8.1. Conflicts of interest can arise where there is a potential or measurable financial benefit to a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body/SLT, or to a person connected to a member.
- 8.2. Members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body can only benefit from the Trust where there is an explicit authority in place in the Trust's governing document.
- 8.3. Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body/SLT benefits include any payments or benefits to members, or a connected person, apart from their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.
- 8.4. Benefits also include situations where a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body could receive property, loans, goods or services from the school.
- 8.5. Where there is a proposed sale or lease of land to a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body, or to a person or company closely connected with a member, this will require authorisation from the DfE before it is granted, even if the disposal is at full market value.
- 8.6. The payment of reasonable expenses to a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body is not a benefit, and therefore, does not create a conflict of interest or require authorisation.

9. Conflicts of loyalty

- 9.1. Conflicts of interest can also arise, even if the individual does not gain any financial benefit, when their decision-making as a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body could be influenced by their other interests.
- 9.2. Members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will be required to declare any interest which may conflict with their loyalty to:
 - Another organisation, such as their employer.
 - A member of their family.
 - Another connected person or organisation.
 - Another governing body or committee of which they are a member.

- The individual that appointed them to the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body.

9.3. Members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will also be required to declare any conflicts of interest where their religious, political or personal views could interfere with their ability to make decisions in the best interest of the school.

10. Declaring interests

- 10.1. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will be provided with a standard agenda item at the beginning of each meeting, in order to declare any actual or potential conflicts of interest.
- 10.2. All members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will be required to declare any interest which has been outlined as an item to be discussed, at the earliest possible opportunity and before any discussion of the item itself.
- 10.3. If a member is unsure whether or not they are conflicted, they are required to declare the issue and discuss it with the rest of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body.
- 10.4. If a member is aware of an undeclared conflict of interest affecting another member, they are required to notify the rest of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body for appropriate action.
- 10.5. All members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body are required to declare any conflicts of interests they have using the register of interests form, available from the Clerk.

11. Removing conflicts of interest

- 11.1. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will consider any conflict of interest declared, ensuring that any potential effect on decision-making is eliminated.
- 11.2. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will follow any legal or governing document requirements on how a conflict of interest must be handled, but may, in serious cases, decide that removing a conflict of interest itself is the most effective way of preventing it from affecting their decision-making.
- 11.3. Serious conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, those which:

- Are so acute and extensive that the member is unable to make their decision in the best interest of the Trust and its pupils.
- Are present in significant high-risk decisions of the trustees.
- Mean that effective decision-making is regularly undermined or cannot be managed in accordance with the required or best practice approach.
- Are associated with an inappropriate Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body benefit.

11.4. In order to remove a conflict of interest, the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will undertake appropriate action, including:

- Not pursuing the course of action.
- Proceeding with the issue in a different way so that a conflict of interest does not arise.
- Securing the resignation of the member affected by a conflict of interest.
- Not making member appointments which would knowingly introduce a conflict of interest.

12. **Withdrawing from decision-making**

12.1. Where there is a proposed financial transaction between a member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body and the school/Trust, or any transaction of arrangement involving a member's benefit:

- The benefit will be authorised in advance.
- The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will ensure that the member is absent from any part of any meeting where the issue is discussed or decided upon.
- The affected member will not be able to vote or be counted in deciding whether a meeting is quorate.

12.2. Where there is a conflict of loyalty and the affected member does not stand to gain any benefit, the member will be required to declare the interest.

12.3. The rest of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will then decide on what level of participation, if any, is acceptable on the part of the conflicted member.

12.4. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will decide whether the affected member:

- Can participate in the decision, after having registered and fully declared their interest.
- Can stay in the meetings where the decision is discussed and made, but not participate.
- Must be withdrawn from the decision-making process.

12.5. When deciding which course of action to take, the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will:

- Always make their decisions only in the best interest of the Trust and its pupils.
- Always protect the Trust's reputation and be aware of the impression that their actions and decisions may have on others.
- Always be able to demonstrate that they have made decisions in the best interests of the Trust and its pupils, and independently of any competing interest.
- Require the withdrawal of the affected member from any decisions where their other interest is relevant to a high-risk or controversial decision, or could significantly affect the member's decision-making.
- Allow a member to participate where the existence of their other interest poses a low risk to decision-making in the Trust's interest, or is likely to have only an insignificant bearing on their approach to an issue.
- Be aware that the presence of a conflicted member can affect trust between other members of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body, could inhibit free discussion, and might influence decision-making in some way.

12.6. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body may request any information necessary from the affected member, in order to help make the decision in the best interests of the school's and its pupils.

13. Records of proceedings

13.1. Following a decision, the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will keep a written record of the following:

- The nature of the conflict
 - Which members were affected
 - Whether any conflicts of interest were declared in advance
 - An outline of the discussion
 - Whether anyone withdrew from the discussion
 - How the members reacted to the decision made
- 13.2. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will also keep a written record of any payments or benefits that have been made, including under what authority these were made and the reasoning for them.
- 13.3. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will not use information obtained at the school for their individual benefit, or that of another organisation, if it has been obtained in confidence or has special value, such as commercial sensitivity.

14. Monitoring conflicts of interest

- 14.1. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body will carry out continuous monitoring of its activities and members to ensure that any conflicts of interests are identified and mitigated as soon as possible.
- 14.2. Any member of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body who fails to declare an interest and is found to be in conflict with their decision-making will be required to explain the reasons for their omission to the rest of the Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body.
- 14.3. The Board of Trustees/Local Governing Body may decide to terminate the membership of an affected member, if they are found to have knowingly and deliberately failed to declare an interest and have brought the school into disrepute.

15. ESFA Reporting

- 15.1. As of April 2019, all related party transactions (transactions where there are conflicts of interests) worth more than £20,000 (either individual transactions or cumulative) must gain prior approval from the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA).

- 15.2. Any such request to the ESFA must first be approved by the Trust Board.

16. Seven Principles of Public Life

- 16.1. The general principles that staff and Trustees of publicly funded bodies, such as the Elliot Foundation Academies Trust, are to follow are enshrined in the Seven Principles of Public Life, as set out below:

Selflessness

Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

Integrity

Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligations to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties.

Objectivity

In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

Openness

Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

Honesty

Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

Leadership

Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

